

ERPINGHAM

Rural Sanitary Authority

Vital Statistics for 1898.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.

For the year 1898 for the whole Erpingham Rural District, 17,967, and that of the Registration Sub-Districts as under :

Cromer Sub-District	...	6,783
Holt	„	6,896
Repps	„	4,288

BIRTHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate 224	Legitimate 243	467
Illegitimate 27	Illegitimate 23	50
— 251	— 266	— 517

Birth-rate=28.77 per 1000 of the population.

Increase of births over deaths=263.

The birth-rate is slightly lower than last year.

DEATHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.
114	140	254

Death-rate=14.13 per 1000 of the population.

Zymotic death-rate=.33 per 1000 of the population.

Infantile death-rate=102.51 per 1000 registered births.

The death-rate is slightly lower than last year, when it was 14.79 per 1000 of the population.

The Zymotic death-rate is higher than in 1897, when it was .28 per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile death-rate is much lower this year.

DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	26	27	53
1 year and under 5 years	5	6	11
5 years ,,, 15	4	10	14
15 ,,, 25	1	6	7
25 ,,, 65	26	31	57
65 ,,, and upwards	52	60	112
	114	140	254

THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

Bronchitis	...	12	19	Bright's Disease	...	1
Pneumonia	...	6		Peritonitis	...	1
Pleurisy	...	1		Cirrhosis of Liver	...	2
Phthisis	...		20	Carcinoma of Liver	...	1
Consumption	...			Disease of Abdomen	...	1
Whooping Cough		1	4	Disease of Rectum	...	1
Pertussis	...	3		Chronic Neuritis	...	1
Influenza	...		5	Cachexia	...	1
Tuberculosis	...		2	Intusseception	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis		2		Child Birth	...	1
Diphtheria	...		4	Cystitis	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...		1	Convulsions	...	6
Apoplexy	...		7	Syncope	...	4
Heart Disease	...	9		Anæmia	...	2
Dilated Heart	...	1		Atrophy	...	1
Atheroma of Aorta	1			Cerebral Hemorrhage	...	9
Aortic Disease	...	2	19	Asphyxia	...	1
Aortic Regurgitation	4			Exhaustion	...	2
Morbus Cordis	...	1		Colitis	...	1
Mitral Regurgitation	1			Rheumatic Arthritis	...	1
Drowned	...	1		Unknown	..	2
Injuries	...	5	7	Glycosuria	...	1
Suicide	...	1		Hemiplegia	...	5
Scrofula	...			Catarrh	...	2
Epilepsy	...			Rickets	...	2
Asthenia	...	5		Diarrhœa	...	4
Premature Birth		7		Psoas Abscess	...	1
Immaturity	...	3		Spinal Disease	...	1
Marasmus	...	8		Typhoid Fever	...	1
Senility	...	2		Stricture	...	1
Senile Decay	...	9	38	Disease of Omentum	...	1
Old Age	...	8		Addisons Disease	...	1
Senectus	...	19		Boils	...	1
Senile Atrophy	...	1		Epithelioma Valvæ	...	1
Natural Causes	...	3		Dropsy	...	1
Paralysis	...	4		Debility	...	1
Cancer	...	11		Icterus Neonatorum	...	1
Breast, Carcinoma of		1		Disease of Abdominal		
Intestinal Obstruction		3		Aorta	...	1
Enteritis	...	4		Osteo Sarcoma of Jaw	...	1
Ovarian Disease		1				
Septicæmia	...	1				
Acute Nephritis	..	1				
						254

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

			Under 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total.
Diphtheria	1	3
Scarlet Fever	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	1
Bronchitis	{	6	13
Pneumonia		—	19
Pleurisy		13	19
Phthisis	1	19
Injuries	1	6
Heart Disease	—	19
Influenza	1	4
Other Diseases	54	124
				64	190
					254

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The number of deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases were 6, viz., Diphtheria, 4; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 1.

The Zymotic death-rate is .33 per 1000 of the population, which is higher than last year, when it was .28 per 1000 of the population.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES
AND LOCALITY.

Registration Sub-District.			Under 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total.
Cromer	...	...	1	3	4
Holt	...	...	—	2	2
Repps	...	...	—	—	—
			1	5	6

DEATHS FROM ZYMOtic DISEASES ACCORDING
TO LOCALITY.

CROMER SUB-DISTRICT.

		Diphtheria.
Sheringham	...	3
Sustead	...	1
		—
		4
		—

HOLT SUB-DISTRICT.

	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Total.
Cley	1	—	1
Edgefield	—	1	1
	1	1	2

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the Repps Sub-District.

THE NUMBER OF CASES UNDER NOTIFICATION
OF DISEASES ACT, 1894, WAS 139.

PARISHES.	Scar- let Fever.	Diph- theria.	Ty- phoid Fever.	Ery- sipelas	Total.
Sheringham	3	22	1		26
Aldborough	20				20
Cley	18				18
Briston	8			1	9
Edgefield	6		2		8
Baconsthorpe	3		3	1	7
Hempstead	6				6
Thornage	5				5
Beckham Workhouse	5				5
Matlaske	4				4
East Runton	2		1	1	4
Hunworth	4				4
Southrepps	4				4
Northrepps			3		3
Thorpe Market	3				3
Beeston Regis	1	1			2
Knapton	2				2
Trimingham		2			2
Antingham			1		1
Bessingham		1			1
Holt				1	1
Gresham		1			1
Trunch				1	1
Overstrand		1			1
Sustead		1			1
	96	27	11	5	139

During the year the cases of Zymotic Disease have been 139, as compared with 90 in 1897.

The monthly returns of Notifications are as follows:—

January,	12.	July,	8.
February,	3.	August,	2.
March,	13.	September,	14.
April,	5.	October,	19.
May,	4.	November,	25.
June,	3.	December,	31.

In the first three months of the year Scarlet Fever was prevalent at Aldborough, where 14 cases occurred. In April, May, June, July and August, as may be seen above, there were very few cases of Zymotic Disease. But in the last four months of the year these increased largely.

I think this may be attributed to the cessation of the long drought when the moistening of the soil produced abnormal activity in the micro-organisms of disease, which may have existed in a quiet state for a considerable period. This activity was shown by the occurrence of Typhoid Fever at various places distant from each other, viz:—Antingham, E. Runton, Northrepps, Edgefield, Baconsthorpe and Upper Sheringham; Scarlet Fever at Cley, Thornage, Briston, Edgefield, Matlaske, Aldborough, Hunworth, Hempstead, Baconsthorpe, Southrepps, Lower Sheringham and E. Runton.

The most serious outbreak however was Diphtheria at L. Sheringham, where 23 cases occurred between 7th September and the 31st December. I could not discover that the disease had been imported into the parish, and it was clearly spread by contact, and it showed most fatal results amongst those living in dirty tenements and ignorant of the most elementary sanitary laws.

As compared with 1897, Scarlet Fever increased from 57 to 96 cases.

Diphtheria, from 20 in 1897 to 27 in 1898.

Typhoid Fever, from 5 in 1897 to 11 in 1898.

There were 5 cases of Erysipelas as against 7 in 1897.

There has been 1 death from Scarlet Fever as compared with 1 in 1897.

4 deaths from Diphtheria as compared with 3 in 1897.

1 death from Typhoid Fever.

The deaths from diseases of the Respiratory Organs are about the same as last year, viz:—39 as compared with 44. These include 20 cases of Phthisis as compared with 15 in 1897.

The Birth Rate was 28.77 per 1000 of population as compared with 29.2 in 1897.

The Death Rate from all causes was 14.13 per 1000 of population as compared with 14.79 in 1897.

A satisfactory feature of the death rate is that only 4 cases of death are attributed to Diarrhoea. This disease, as a rule, is six times as fatal as Diphtheria, and in an exceptionally dry summer like that of the year 1898, it might have been expected to be very prevalent and fatal, as proved to be the case in large towns.

On the 13th January, I visited a house at Southrepps occupied by a widow, to inquire as to overcrowding. On the ground floor I found one room and a disused pantry, and on the floor above two bedrooms, one with 690 cubic feet, occupied by the two sons, the other of 760 cubic feet, occupied by the widow and her daughter, the latter appeared to be in an advanced stage of Phthisis. The bedrooms had good windows, and in my opinion, the cubic space was sufficient. One son who was described as suffering from foul smelling ulcerated legs used the pantry for a sleeping room, and his mother objected to his presence in the house, but said she could not compel him to leave. Although doubtless unpleasant, I did not think his presence injurious to the other inmates of the cottage.

On the 7th March, at the request of the Sanitary Committee, I visited a row of cottages at Mundesley, part of which were at that time in course of building. Complaint had been made that from time to time the drains became blocked, and at the time of my visit this was the case with two of the cottages. The construction of these drains was evidently faulty as was also the cesspit into which they emptied, and this state of things would be likely to bring about conditions injurious to health when these cottages became crowded with visitors in the summer. I advised that a large cesspit be provided to receive the drainage from these cottages, furnished with a pump so that it could be emptied when necessary.

On the 15th March, I visited Aldborough with the Sanitary Inspector, in consequence of a complaint which had been made of a fellmonger's yard. We carefully inspected the premises, and in my opinion there was nothing that was injurious to health, at the same time, I think that unless great care is exercised at all times, a nuisance will be caused by the boiling of decomposed carcases. On the same day, I visited some houses in the village where cases of Scarlet Fever had occurred, and inquired as to the way in which isolation and disinfection were being carried out.

On the 29th March, I visited Knapton with the Sanitary Inspector to inquire concerning a case of Scarlet Fever which occurred at the School House. The patient was a child living in the house. From inquiries I made, it appeared most probable that some mild cases of the disease had occurred in the village amongst school-children, which were not recognised as such by the parents, and were not thought to be of sufficient importance to require medical attendance. I saw the Clerk to the School Board and requested that the School be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

On the 6th May, I attended a meeting of a Committee representing the District Councils of Erpingham and Walsingham,

with reference to the drainage of Melton Constable. A scheme was submitted by the Agent of Lord Hastings for the disposal of the sewage of the village and the waste products of the Gas Works, which, after consideration, was accepted in a modified form by the Joint Committee. The Erpingham Council was interested in this matter because of the possible contamination of the river Glavon through a brook which empties itself into it.

On the 26th May, I visited a house at Gresham where a child was suffering from Scarlet Fever, probably caught at Beeston Regis where she had been staying, and where a case of Scarlet Fever had occurred in the same house.

On the 18th June, I visited a house in Gunton Terrace, Overstrand, where a lodger's child was suffering from Diphtheria. I inspected the house and premises, and as far as I could see everything appeared to be in a sanitary state, the water closet and all drains being well away from the house. There was, however, no ventilating shaft to the water closet, and a distinct smell of sewer gas was present. I advised that a ventilating shaft be supplied, and the house, together with clothing, bedding, &c., disinfected. A case of Diphtheria had occurred in the same house in November 1897, and the house was then examined and disinfected.

On the 18th July, Dr. Pritchard visited Cley-next-the-Sea with the Sanitary Inspector. Several houses were inspected where cases of Scarlet Fever had occurred, and instructions for isolation and disinfection were given. Dr Pritchard strongly recommended to the Sanitary Committee that Carbolic Oil (1 in 20) be added to the disinfectants provided by the Council, with directions for use, as it is one of the most efficacious means of preventing the spread of Scarlet Fever. He also inspected the School, and advised the disinfection of the building and its contents. The privies were also inspected. They are cleaned out once a year, and at the time of inspection were very foul. The urinal on the boys' side was found to drain into the privies

and should certainly be disconnected. Dr. Pritchard recommended that pans be substituted for the privies and be cleaned out twice a week; failing that, earth or cinders should be applied every evening.

On August 23rd, Dr. Pritchard visited a young woman suffering from Diphtheria at Sustead. She contracted the disease whilst in service at a lodging house at Cromer. A doctor was called in, and on his advice she was removed home. Instructions were given for the disinfection of the cart, premises, linen, &c.

On the 27th September, I visited a farm house at Antingham at which a case of Typhoid Fever had occurred. The patient was a boy, aged 13 years, one of a family lodging there for a holiday. There were eight other children, none of whom had taken the disease. The well supplying the house had run dry, and water had been obtained from a neighbouring farm house, where there were several children, all in perfect health. The water appeared to be above suspicion, and I was unable to account for the disease.

A case of Typhoid Fever at a public house at East Runton was notified on the 27th September. The patient was a man aged 35. A case had occurred at another house in 1897, and the patient had used the water of the well on the premises. Since then the well had been cleaned out, and all drainage around it laid with glazed pipes. The patient was not in the habit of drinking this water except after boiling. He had been eating oysters about three weeks previous, and this I think must have been the source of the disease, as the water of this well is now very good. The following is the result of the analysis of a sample of it:—

Chlorides	...	...	Marked
Oxidisable matter	...	...	Slight
Nitrates, Nitrites and Ammonia	...	...	None
Sulphates	...	...	Slight
Lime	...	...	Marked

On the 7th October, two cases of Typhoid Fever were notified at Northrepps. A sample of water was taken from the well supplying the houses where they occurred and analysed with the following result :—

Sulphates, Nitrates, Nitrites and Oxidisable matter	None
Ammonia ...	A small trace
Chlorides and Lime	A trace

This was found to be a good water.

On the 16th October, a sample of water from Matlaske School Pump was received and analysed with the following result :—

Sulphates, Nitrates, Nitrites and Oxidisable matter	... None
Ammonia, Chlorides and Lime	... A trace

This was found to be good water. The sample was taken after pumping for three hours, and about 400 or 500 gallons raised. Nothing had been taken from the well for nine or ten months.

On the 28th October, a case of Typhoid Fever was notified at Upper Sheringham. The house was visited and information given that a month previous a cesspit was emptied which received the drainage from the School, and the patient had been ailing ever since.

On the 22nd October, a case of Typhoid Fever was notified at Northrepps. The house was visited, and a sample of water taken from the well and analysed with the following result :—

Lime and Chlorides	...	A trace
Sulphates	...	None
Nitrites	...	A faint trace
Ammonia	...	A trace
Oxidisable matter	...	None

This was found to be a fair water and useable.

On the 17th November, I visited Bodham with the Sanitary Inspector to inquire as to the condition of a disused stable, then occupied by a man and his wife. The tenement is almost flush with the road, and is built of wood, with the entrance facing the highway. It is of one storey and has no window in front. There is a window at the back. The tenement is divided into three compartments, the living room paved with brick and the sleeping room boarded. The whole appeared to be dry, and in my opinion there was nothing about it prejudicial to health as a dwelling house.

In November and December I made several journeys to Lower Sheringham in consequence of the prevalence of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, especially the former, to ensure, as far as possible, efficient isolation and disinfection. All my investigations confirmed me in the belief that the disease was spread by contagion and want of proper care on the part of those living in houses where it existed.

The following Schools have been closed during 1898, and notices sent to the Local Government Board.

Knapton in March for one month for Scarlet Fever.

Cley in July for six weeks for Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox.

Mundesley in December for one month for Measles.

In concluding my Report I desire again to thank the Medical Profession, and all those concerned in the notification and isolation of cases of Zymotic Disease, for the assistance they have given me in my endeavour to reduce as far as possible those diseases which are called "preventible."

The low death-rate of 14.13 per 1000 of the population speaks for itself, and testifies to the general healthiness of the community.

T. W. RICHARDSON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

**REPORT BY
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE
ERPINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

The principal nuisances abated and Sanitary improvements carried out during the year 1898 were as follows :—

28 cases,	Drainage improvements
2 „	Sink wastes disconnected
5 „	Closets connected to sewer
23 „	„ new
14 „	„ converted
6 „	„ repaired
12 „	Bins emptied
4 „	„ repaired
6 „	Cesspools, new
1 „	Cesspool, emptied
6 „	Manure removed
2 „	Houses repaired
1 „	House filthy
3 „	Slaughter houses improved
6 „	Pig nuisances
1 „	Prosecution
9 „	Water supply improved
1 „	New well
4 „	Overcrowding

To carry out the above named work 27 Statuary notices were served.

- 7 Water notices, (1st)
- 2 Ditto, (2nd)
- 200 Letters written

WATER SUPPLY.

Again during the year the short rainfall has shown very marked effects on the water supply of the district and in numerous cases wells have had to be deepened at my instigation.

One new well has been sunk.

Four samples of water were taken for analysis in cases of which the water was thought to be of a doubtful nature, but they were all found to be good.

A large number of drainage improvements have been made, especially so in the case of Lower Sheringham where numerous fresh connections have been made with the sewer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE. Sixty-seven primary and subsequent visits in cases of an infectious nature have been made, full printed instructions and disinfectants left, and I have done my utmost to impress upon parents the importance of isolation and cleanliness. Any apparent sanitary defects have also been remedied.

One summons was issued for abatement of nuisance and was afterwards withdrawn upon the owners satisfactorily completing the work and paying all costs incurred before the case was heard.

The schools have been inspected which were closed and disinfection satisfactorily carried out before re-opening.

Various slaughter houses and cow sheds have been inspected and improvements made where necessary.

A large quantity of minor nuisances also have been abated by giving verbal notice.

A. G. LING,

FEBRUARY 27th, 1899.

CROMER

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.

BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ...	94	101	195
Illegitimate ...	12	11	23
	—	—	—
	106	112	218
	—	—	—

Birth rate=32.13 per 1000 of population.

Increase of births over deaths=113.

DEATHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.
51	54	105

Death rate=15.47 per 1000 of population.

Zymotic death rate=.58 per 1000 of population.

Infantile death rate=105.5 per 1000 registered births.

DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGES.

		Males.	Females.	Total
Under 1 year	...	13	10	23
1 year and under 5 years	...	3	1	4
5 years „ 15 „	...	1	6	7
15 years „ 25 „	...	1	2	3
25 years „ 65 „	...	11	11	22
65 years and upwards	...	22	24	46
		—	—	—
		51	54	105
		—	—	—

DEATHS ACCORDING TO LOCALITY AND SEX.

Parishes.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Sheringham, Upper	...	—	4	4
Sheringham, Lower	...	16	15	31
Beckham Workhouse	...	6	9	15
Gresham	...	5	3	8
Sustead	...	3	5	8
Baconsthorpe	...	2	4	6
Beeston Regis	...	3	2	5
Aldborough	..	2	3	5
East Runton	...	2	2	4
Overstrand	..	4	—	4
Aylmerton	...	3	—	3
Felbrigg	...	—	2	2
Thurgarton	...	2	—	2
Hanworth	...	1	1	2
West Runton	...	—	1	1
Roughton	...	—	1	1
Matlaske	...	—	1	1
Barningham Winter	...	—	1	1
Barningham Norwood	...	1	—	1
Plumstead	...	1	—	1
		—	—	—
		51	54	105
		—	—	—

THE CAUSES OF DEATH WERE AS
FOLLOWS:

		Under 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total.
Diphtheria	...	...	1	3
Phthisis	...	...	—	8
Bronchitis,Pneumonia & Pleurisy	4		5	9
Heart Disease	...	...	—	7
Influenza	...	...	—	2
Injuries	...	...	1	4
Other causes	...	...	21	49
		27	78	105

CROMER SUB-DISTRICT.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE. The number of cases notified as under :—

CROMER SUB-DISTRICT.

SEX.	BIRTHS, 1898.												TOTALS.	Males.	Females.	Legitmte.	Ilegitmte.	Legitmte.	Ilegitmte.	Totals.
	Under 1 year	5 yrs. and under 5 yrs.	15 yrs. and under 15 yrs.	25 yrs. and under 25 yrs.	65 yrs. and up-wards.	M. F.														
JANUARY ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	—	7	1	8	5	—	13	1	19			
FEBRUARY ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	6	11	1	4	—	—	16		
MARCH	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	5	8	9	—	—	11	1	21	
APRIL	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	4	8	6	—	—	6	1	13	
MAY.....	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	7	10	9	2	11	2	24		
JUNE	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	7	7	4	5	1	17		
JULY	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	3	6	8	1	7	1	17	
AUGUST	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	2	2	9	6	15	7	1	10	1	19	
SEPTEMBER ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	6	8	12	1	9	—	—	22	
OCTOBER ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4	7	7	14	3	—	8	—	11	
NOVEMBER ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	7	1	7	—	—	15		
DECEMBER ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	4	8	12	10	1	10	3	24		
	13	10	3	1	1	6	1	2	11	11	22	24	51	54	105	94	12	101	11	218

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR 1898 ... 6,783.

HOLT

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.

BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ...	75	87	162
Illegitimate ...	11	10	21
	—	—	—
	86	97	183
	—	—	—

Birth rate=26.53 per 1000 of population.

Increase of births over deaths=95.

DEATHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.
43	45	88

Death rate=12.76 per 1000 of population.

Zymotic death rate=.29 per 1000 of population.

Infantile death rate=109.28 per 1000 registered births.

DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	10	10	20
1 year and under 5 years	2	3	5
5 years ,,, 15 ,,, 2	2	2	4
15 ,,, 25 ,,, —	—	3	3
25 ,,, 65 ,,, 8	8	6	14
65 ,,, and upwards	21	21	42
	—	—	—
	43	45	88
	—	—	—

DEATHS ACCORDING TO LOCALITY AND SEX.

	Parishes.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Holt	15	10	25
Briston	5	11	16
Cley	7	5	12
Thornage	4	2	6
Hempstead	1	4	5
Hunworth	1	4	5
Edgefield	2	3	5
Bodham	1	2	3
Salthouse	2	1	3
Kelling	1	1	2
Weybourne	—	2	2
Bayfield	2	—	2
Stody	2	—	2
			43	45	88

THE CAUSES OF DEATH WERE AS
FOLLOWS:

		Under 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	1
Influenza	...	1	2	3
Phthisis	...	...	3	3
Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	1	2	3	3
Heart Disease	...	—	9	9
Injuries	...	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever	...	—	1	1
Other Diseases	...	23	44	67
		25	63	88

MOLT SUB-DISTRICT.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE. The number of cases notified as under :—

HOLT SUB-DISTRICT.

BIRTHS, 1898.												
	Under 1 year	5 yrs. and under	15 yrs. and under	25 yrs. and under	65 yrs. and under	65 yrs. and upwards.	TOTALS.			Males. Females. Legitimte. Illegitimte. Illegitimte.		
Sex.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
JANUARY ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	2	7	13
FEBRUARY	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	15
MARCH	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	6	6
APRIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	6
MAY...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4
JULY	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	3	5	5
AUGUST	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	8	12
SEPTEMBER	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	8	14
OCTOBER ...	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	6	4	10	7	1
NOVEMBER	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	7
DECEMBER	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	4
	10	10	2	3	2	2	—	3	8	6	21	21
											43	45
											75	11
											87	10
											183	

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR 1898 ... 6,896.



REPPS

REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICT.

BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ...	55	55	110
Illegitimate ...	4	2	6
	—	—	—
	59	57	116
	—	—	—

Birth rate=27.05 per 1000 of population.

Increase of births over deaths=55.

DEATHS.

Males.	Females.	Total.
20	41	61

Death rate=14.22 per 1000 of population.

Infantile death rate=86.2 per 1000 registered births.

DEATHS ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	3	7	10
1 year and under 5 years —		2	2
5 years „ 15 „ 1		2	3
15 „ „ 25 „ —		1	1
25 „ „ 65 „ 7		14	21
65 „ and upwards 9		15	24
	—	—	—
	20	41	61

DEATHS ACCORDING TO LOCALITY AND SEX.

Parishes.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Northrepps	...	3	8	11
Southrepps	...	1	9	10
Mundesley	...	5	5	10
Antingham	...	3	4	7
Trunch	...	2	4	6
Knapton	...	1	4	5
Suffield	...	1	3	4
Gimingham	...	1	2	3
Thorpe Market	...	2	1	3
Gunton	...	—	1	1
Trimingham	...	1	—	1
		20	41	61

THE CAUSES OF DEATH WERE AS
FOLLOWS:

		Under 5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total.
Phthisis	...	1	8	9
Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy	1		6	7
Heart Disease	...	—	3	3
Injuries	...	—	1	1
Other Diseases	...	10	31	41
		12	49	61

REPPS SUB-DISTRICT.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE. The number of cases notified as under :—

PARISHES.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Ery-sipelas.	Total	DEATHS.
Southrepps	4				4	
Northrepps			3		3	
Thorpe Market				3	3	
Knapton			2		2	
Trimingham				1	1	
Antingham					1	1
Trunch						1
						16
					9	
					2	
					4	
					1	
						16

There were no Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the Repps Sub-District.

Total of Diseases notified 16

REPPS SUB-DISTRICT.

BIRTHS, 1898.										
SEX.	Under 1 year and under 5 yrs.					TOTALS.				
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Males.	Females.	Legitmte.	Illegitmte.	Totals.
JANUARY ..	— 1	— —	— 1	— 3	— —	— 5	5	2	—	4
FEBRUARY ..	— —	— —	— —	— 2	2 1	2 3	5	2	—	6
MARCH	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— 4	1 5	6	6	—	15
APRIL	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	2	5	—	10
MAY	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	2 1	2 4	6	—	11
JUNE	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— 1	4 5	3	—	7
JULY	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	1 1	1 2	3 4	7	—	10
AUGUST	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	3 2	5	—	10
SEPTEMBER ..	— 1	— —	1 1	— —	— 3	— 2	1 7	8	3	10
OCTOBER ..	— 2	— —	— —	— —	2 1	1 1	3 4	7	6	10
NOVEMBER ..	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	6	1	13
DECEMBER ..	— 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 3	2 4	6	4	10
	3 7	— 2	1 2	— 1	7 14	9 15	20 41	61	55	2 116

ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR 1898

.. 4,288.

T. W. RICHARDSON, Medical Officer of Health.